

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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CHARLES BOLT, HENRY BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

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The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Monday Evening, Dec. 9, 1861.
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Union Refugees of Missouri.

The withdrawal of our army from southern Missouri has produced the most disastrous consequences to the loyal people of that region. The advance of the strong force under Gen. Fremont to Springfield, was looked upon as a positive assurance that hereafter the country would be occupied and protected by the Union troops. Hence the inhabitants who were friendly to the government threw off all reserve and made known their sentiments. They had scarcely done so, when Gen. Fremont was removed from the command, and the order given for the withdrawal of the army of occupation. Having publicly declared their friendship for the old flag, these people would be left in the power of the rebels, if they remained. To avoid the terrible fate which awaited them, they have been compelled to gather their families about them, and with what little loose property they could carry off, leave their farms and houses and become exiles in other states.

These people are now arriving, every day at St. Louis, by hundreds. Many of them remain in that city, but a larger portion of them cross over into Illinois with the intention of finding homes in a free state. The St. Louis Democrat says that the spectacle daily exhibited at the city hall (where some of these are quartered) is of profound interest. Here are whole families that not long since were living in peace upon their farms in comparative affluence, or in homes of rustic competence, who are now homeless wanderers, appealing to charity for the necessities of life! Women, young and aged, and tender children, oppressed with privation, sleeplessness, weariness and illness, anxiously accompanied by husbands and fathers, who are nearly distracted with the sorrows accumulating upon their innocent households. The story of their long and toilsome journey, as hurrying fugitives from the extreme counties of the southwest, is harrowing to listen to. They report that crowds still linger on the road—too many of them, it is to be feared, doomed to fall and perish by the way.

Besides those who have arrived, the Democrat learns from Illinois that above a thousand are on their way to St. Louis from that direction. The benevolent people of that city are doing their utmost to aid these hopeless exiles. They have been assigned to the care of the Sanitary Commission, and Gen. Halleck has ordered that they shall be quartered upon the secessionists of St. Louis. It appears, also, that the traitors of that city had been assiduously engaged in collecting clothing, blankets, &c., for the "Camp Jackson prisoners," and after they had gathered about six hundred dollars worth it was confiscated for the use of the exiles.

The unfortunate condition of these poor people appeals loudly to the benevolent sentiment of the whole west. For the love they bore to their country they have lost all, and become wanderers and outcasts from their homes during an inclement season. They should not be left without assistance from a generous people, and if the call should be made for that purpose, we do not doubt that it would meet with a liberal response.

There are one or two papers in this state which have been performing a difficult piece of navigation, by steering between the policy pursued by the administration and an adverse public sentiment. It is hard to serve two masters, but these newspapers have accomplished the difficult feat with considerable success; when the report of the secretary of war was published, it was hailed by them with great satisfaction, as it developed a policy which the people wanted, and at the same time lifted a load of doubt and uncertainty from the minds of these "good Lord and good devil" papers, who could now satisfy their readers and support the "powers that be" at the same time. "This was our policy all the time," said they. What, however, was the horror of Mr. Fearing's way, when the president repudiated the doctrines of the secretary of war. Here was "a kettle of fish" too much boiled! What shall be done?

STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.—The report of secretary of the navy shows that a great work has been accomplished in that department. The comparison between the present condition of the navy and on the 4th of March last will show how much has been accomplished, besides organizing four expeditions to the coast of the enemy, two of which have been highly successful, while the others will probably be equally so.—There were on the 4th of March last, in commission and at the service of the secretary of the navy, only 42 vessels, carrying 555 guns, and 7,000 men. There are to-day in commission 264 vessels, carrying 2,557 guns, and over 22,000 men. Besides this, there will be ready very shortly, 52 new steamers, 4 peculiarly adapted to coast-guard duty, three of which are iron clad.

Mason and Slidell have sent to congress a protest against their arrest. Won't they have a "good time" with it?

CAMP ARLINGTON, Va., Dec. 4, '61.
MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps you find your paper too much glutted with war correspondence. Should that be the case I shall not feel slighted if my letter does not appear in your columns; but if you have space we shall esteem it a great favor if you will insert these few thoughts, hastily and promiscuously gathered.

Camp Arlington is improving in many respects. The camp ground which at the time of our settlement upon it was but a sorry place, on account of its stumpy, mutilated, and half-cleared aspect, and of the filthy offal of its previous occupants, begins to wear an air of tidiness and convenience commensurate to the energy and industry of both officers and men. Having nearly accomplished the grubbing, cleaning and drainage of the grounds as well as the grading of streets and the warming of tents, the men on police duty are daily engaged in the construction of log stables for the horses, stores and forage, preparatory for winter. These employments, together with the regular and assiduous drill to which all are subjected, tend to wear away time, and keep the men in good spirits.

The health of the regiment is excellent at present. There are but ten patients in the regimental hospital. They are as follows: Peter Olson, Co. G, fever; Solomon W. Bean and David Wehrly, Co. G, sore throat; Frank Howland, Co. H, fever; Wm. Abbott, Co. E, shot in the leg; Henry Judson, inflammatory; Henry Marsh, Co. D, fever; Elmore Mead, Co. I, and F. W. Lamb, lung fever; and Nicholson, camp fever. These are all doing well, and a majority are convalescent. In addition to these there are six of the regiment at the various general hospitals at Washington.—John Morgan, Co. D, is at Annapolis, Maryland, with inflammatory rheumatism. Adj. Cook, whose leg was broken by a fall from his horse, is doing well.

The deaths in the regiment number ten, and are as follows: In Co. A, Corporal Stairs; Co. B, Alfred Casson and John T. Hilliker; Co. C, Henry Inman; D, Abner A. Wheeler and Harry Compton; E, O. W. Atwood, and another at Camp Randall whose name I have forgotten; I, Sergeant William's wife, and John Powers.

The health of the men is well-cared for except in one or two particulars. One is ventilation. The tents are only ten feet square, with a reach pole but a little higher than a man can reach, and no provision for the escape of foul air at the top. During night, under the influence of dew or rain, the canvases swell so tight as to become impervious to air or water. If the night happens to be calm, so that a brisk current does not pass in under the edge of the tent, we to the six sleeping occupants; for a suffocating volume of carbonic acid gas settles down upon them, and the morning roll awakes them to a sense of indescribable nausea and headache. An hour's work of one accustomed to the use of a sail needle and palm, a couple of shillings worth of canvases and twine to each tent, would obviate this prolific cause of lung and typhoid fever. An additional blanket would also greatly enhance the comfort of a majority of the men. As yet, however, we have but few nights of which any need complain, as to cold.

Probably your paper has made mention of the grand review which came off two weeks ago today, ere this; and as abler pens than ours have chronicled the scenes of that day in almost every northern paper, I shall not even attempt to express my supreme delight and satisfaction at the fine soldierly appearance of the numerous host collected there from all parts of the free north. But as a matter of much satisfaction to us, as it will doubtless be to you and your readers, that among all the fine pet regiments there, the "Hungry 7th," with the great disadvantage of their dirty grey uniforms, did not escape the flattering notice and remarks of eminent judges and critics on military affairs. Their marching in review was particularly praised by all. So greatly does it preponderate in number of its efficient men over the general average of the regiments, that the day previous to the review, the 7th having turned out in full to help clear and enlarge the parade ground, General McDowell desired our Colonel to bring out but 24 files of his companies, "for," said he, "it would be impossible to manage such divisions as your full companies would make in to-morrow's maneuvers."

Dr. Palmer is acting as brigade surgeon in the absence of Dr. Chapman. As he still takes a zealous and active interest in his regimental duties his labor is very arduous. He is considered a very skillful practitioner and is highly popular among the boys.

Our chaplain, Rev. Mr. Brown is doing double duty. He carries and distributes our mail on week days, and dispenses the Word of Life to us on Sundays. Some of the "boys" complain (I think ungenerously) because he will not condescend to violate both his conscience and the holy commandment by carrying and distributing the mail and selling stationery on the Sabbath. His independent course entitles him to the honor and respect of every well wisher of good morals and religion in our camp; and may that distinguishing mark of a good man—the full practical recognition of personal responsibility in every matter of right be ours to emulate and practice.

The vivandier is still with the regiment, in good health and spirits, and doing what good she can. She frequently visits the hospital as well as many of the sick in their tents. In the absence of other employment she makes herself generally useful by assisting the other women of the regiment in washing and repairing the soldiers' clothes; thus evincing an appreciation of the dignity of labor commendable to her own good sense and worthy the imitation of every true American woman.

As lengthy articles are always unwelcome to editors, I forbear to touch upon many other points which I meant to notice when I commenced this. Should this, or any

part of it meet with favor at your hands I shall be induced to try my hand again.
T. 7th REG'T, W. V.

BY TELEGRAPH.
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.
Special despatch to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.
Congress has been furnished with Slidell and Mason's protest against their arrest.—They take the ground that they were simply passengers, going from Havana to England, on a British mail steamer, and were entitled to the protection of the British flag; and that they were arrested by an armed force, who used violence, and in the face of the protest of the captain of the Trent and an officer of the British navy on board, the latter of whom, in the name of his government, denounced the arrest as a piratical act.—The document is a plain record of things as they say they occurred, but which, according to Captain Wilkes' statement, is inaccurate in many particulars.

Secretary Cameron left to-day for a brief visit home.

Gen. McClellan reviewed all the troops on this side of the Potomac to-day.

Lieutenant Hare, of the 31st New York volunteers, was placed in close confinement to-day, on the charge of sleeping on his post. It is asserted confidently that he will meet the extreme penalty of death.

Secretary Chase completed his long and interesting report on the national finances to-day.

It is expected that the house investigating committee will report on Monday.

Lieut. Col. Reynolds has been appointed resident agent at Port Royal, under the general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found there.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

Senator Grimes' remarks on the intoxication of army officers, in connection with an resolution censuring Col. Dismal H. Miles were received with great applause in the galleries.

Judge Trumbull's speech is pronounced one of the ablest constitutional arguments ever delivered in the senate. His exposition of the harmony of the constitution with all the requirements of war, including violent death, destruction, confiscation of property, or emancipation of the slaves, was very conclusively fortified by numerous citations of United States supreme court decisions, and authorities on international law.

Gen. McClellan's wife and child, and Mrs. Gen. Marcy, arrived last night.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.

A high republican authority here is responsible for the following: That Judge (Gumby, now governor, is soon to be appointed on the supreme bench by Lincoln, and Frank Blair to be appointed senator by Gumby, vice Truman Polk. Also, that Bates is to resign the attorney generalship in favor of Samuel T. Geyer, a leading St. Louis lawyer. The story has some probability.

It is the current belief that the order quartering southwestern Unionists is to be turned to advantage by seizing a large number of vacant buildings owned by Polk, and if the latter objects, compelling him to take the oath of allegiance; and if he refuses the oath, he will be expelled from the senate to make room for Blair.

Major Ketchum, commanding the Hickory county battalion, stationed near Warsaw, received word several days ago that Capt. and Capt. McGarry, were at Black Oak Point committing outrages. Captain McGarry was despatched in pursuit, surprised the rebel camp, killed five, took eight prisoners, 75 tents, 6 wagons, 31 guns, and a large quantity of goods recognized as stolen from Ryan Creek; also releasing six federal made prisoners by rebels.

To-Day's Report.
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.
BIRD'S EYE, Dec. 6.

On Friday last the steamer Grampus took a federal lumber boat, anchored above, with 75,000 feet of lumber and brought it to Columbus. The federal troops have left Cairo and Paducah in large numbers. It is supposed they are going to New Madrid to cut off Jeff. Thompson.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.

The Savannah News of the 13th says that the federal exiles evacuated Tybee Island.

EAST TENNESSEE, Dec. 4.

The Florida and Pamlico engaged a federal vessel off Horse Island. The federal vessel retired.

Considerable excitement exists in Tennessee consequent upon drafting. They desire troops raised on the volunteer system. Johnson, provisional governor of southern Kentucky, has issued a long message. Col. John S. Williams' troops, numbering 1,400, are encamped at Pound Gap and are suffering greatly for the want of shoes, blankets and winter clothing. They are calling on the ladies for socks and flannel shirts.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.

Gen. Halleck has issued orders stating that the mayor of the city will require all municipal officers to immediately subscribe to the oath of allegiance prescribed by the state convention in October last, and directs the provost marshal general to arrest all state officers who have failed to subscribe to such an oath within the time fixed by the constitution.

RENOVO, Dec. 6th.

Congress unanimously ratified the convention between R. H. T. Hunter and the Missouri commissioners.

The Avalanche confirms the federal victory at Morrilton, East Tennessee, and thinks Major Gen. Crittenden will overcome the disaster. It is rumored at Memphis that the federal have become alarmed for St. Louis, and that Cairo and Paducah are being evacuated by the federal troops, who are going to St. Louis with all dispatch.

The New Orleans Bulletin says the federal captured two rebel steamboats, supposed to be the Lewis and the Watson, and that the California escaped by throwing overboard part of her cargo and 40 head of cattle.

The Charleston Mercury says Gen. Ripley has ordered every pound of cotton likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, to be burned.

The Savannah Republican says the Sumter was not captured, but wrecked off Trinidad coast.

Hollis's battering ram or turtle passed Memphis on the 4th for Columbus, Ky.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes, from the committee on elections, introduced a resolution, which was passed, authorizing the parties in the contested election case of Beebe against Upton, in the Fairfax district of Vermont, to take evidence. Mr. Morrill of Vermont gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill donating lands to the several states for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts in the establishment of colleges.

Mr. Richardson, from the committee on military affairs, reported the following, which was passed:

Whereas, The exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion has already been practiced indirectly, and as such exchange would not only increase enlistments to the

vigor of our army, but subserve the highest interests of humanity; and as such exchange does not involve the recognition of the rebels as a government, therefore, Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives, etc., That the President of the United States be requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion.

On motion, it was resolved that the committee on foreign affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of furnishing relief to the starving population of Ireland, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wyckoff, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Stocks firm and better under favorable advices from Europe.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.

Nothing from Old Point. No boat will be due till to-morrow. The following was taken from late southern papers:

A resolution has been introduced in the state senate that the banks suspend specie payments and issue confederate notes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 4.

The Avalanche of to-day says that the federal forces between Bowling Green and Louisville is 50,000, and that Gen. S. Johnston and Buckner are fully prepared for them.

The Markets.
NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Receipts of flour 81,569 bbls., market quiet without decided change, sales 80,000 bbls. at 5,104.55 super state, 5,654.75 extra state, 5,104.55 super western, 5,634.50 common to medium extra western.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHIS.

A CHANGE.—Within a few days a gentleman (a graduate of West Point) applied for a position on Gen. McClellan's staff, who was not two months since an applicant for a position in the rebel army.

SAD BEREAVEMENT.—Within one month five children of Matthew Cunningham, of Jefferson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, died of diphtheria. This included the whole family of children.

NORWAY BEAR HUNTERS.—This is the name of a fine company from Racine county which has arrived at Camp Randall for the Scandinavian regiment.

HOW THEY LIE!—The Richmond Examiner tells with solemn horror that "Lincoln's soldiers" at Harper's Ferry assume themselves by lying in wait and shooting the little fair-haired girls of the village, on their way to school. It mentions the names of two or three innocent little victims, and tells the vile lie with such an air of sincerity that no doubt many of its readers believe it.

Judge Pettigrew, of South Carolina, a gentleman not entirely unknown to history, on the occasion of the first court at Charleston, under the confederate government, made a bold and eloquent protest against the government, on a question of sequestration of the property of Union men. The attorney for the state spoke of him as an eminent jurist, who stood fearlessly and alone in his opposition to the political sentiment of the state.

MONEY THROUGH OVERBOARD.—The pirates of the buccanier Beauregard threw overboard \$4,000 in specie when they were captured by the United States gunboat W. G. Anderson, to prevent its falling into the hands of Capt. Rogers.

Ten million rounds of cartridges have been served out to the army of the Potomac since July 1st.

A DESERTER'S DEPT BROKEN UP.—An establishment at Alexandria, at which soldiers desiring to desert were supplied with citizen's clothes and passes to Washington, for the moderate sum of five dollars, has just been broken up. The managers and "proprietor" of the concern were all arrested.

The "third stone fleet" will sail from New York in a few days, for the purpose of blocking up the water approaches to Charleston. It consists of 20 old vessels. The first of these fleets, it will be remembered, has probably done the same for Savannah.

BURSTING OF THE BIG GUN AT COLUMBUS.—The following particulars are given by a correspondent, whose letter is published in the Memphis Appeal of the 11th ult. "A most painful accident occurred here late yesterday afternoon, being the explosion of the big pivot gun, the 128-pounder, that has so frequently won the laurels and value for this city round and square, and reached with its potent voice. The gun had been loaded during the progress of the battle of the 6th, while hot, but no opportunity offering itself in the latter part of the day to use it to advantage against the enemy, it was allowed to remain loaded up to yesterday afternoon. I am told that General McGowan assured the gunners that the piece would explode, supporting himself by a lucid explanation of the principles on which he based his supposition; but the huge proportions of the gun were supposed to be a sufficient protection to those around against the mine of sulphur embedded in the breach, and the gun was fired, exploded, and caught the magazine belonging to the piece, which lay immediately beneath the gun, killing eight men, among them were lieutenant of artillery, Snowden and John Dublin a citizen of Columbus, and seriously wounding five others, among whom are Major General Polk, who was knocked senseless by the concussion, having his clothes literally torn off him. Captains of artillery, Keaker and Miller, seriously wounded, and dangerously wounded, and Capt. Pickett, of the sappers and miners, considerably bruised by the concussion."

AN IMPORTANT LAW IN PROSPECT.—It is expected that a bill will be introduced in Congress, to the effect that no person can claim reimbursement from the government for damages occasioned by the federal troops in occupation of land or otherwise, except such as earnestly assist the government in putting down the rebellion. Many persons who have done all they could for the confederate cause, now that the Union is triumphing again, are coming forward with heavy claims for damages. Some well-known rebels are trying to dispose of their property clandestinely, to avoid its confiscation.

AN ATROCIOUS JOKE.—One of the ton of Toronto the other night issued cards of invitation for a select re-union, to take place at his mansion, in one of the fashionable streets. Some malicious person got hold of one of the cards, counterfeited it, and sent copies to Tom, Dick and Harry, all of whom were totally unknown to the party given, and the joke was kept going. He would wish to welcome to his parlors. The finale is described as being indelible.

PERSONAL.—Col. Washburn of the 2d Wis. cavalry, is in town this week, negotiating for the purchase of horses. Any person having good horses to sell, will take notice.—*Prarie du Chien Courier.*

From the National Capital.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4th, 1861.
Congress is in session, and I think you will have observed that the popular current is setting in the right direction. Eddies there always are, about which "straws" accumulate. I notice some already. There has been a very general determination manifested in certain quarters to impress the public mind with the idea that Gen. Fremont's removal was not on account of the doctrine of his proclamation, but "something else!"

1st Straw.—On the vote upon Mr. Eliot's resolution to confiscate the slaves, Mr. Frank P. Blair voted with Cox and Vallandigham to "lay the resolution on the table!"

2d Straw.—Mr. Seward, in stating to a citizen of New York that "the people did him great injustice in reporting him as favoring any compromise with the rebels,"—as if to establish the point beyond question, added, "I was the last man in the cabinet to consent to the removal of General Fremont!"

3d Straw.—The only "irregularity" in General Fremont's administration of the department of the west, which Gen. Halleck seems to have considered as demanding a direct proclamation to rectify, was the one which called forth his order to "return all fugitive slaves!"

But the people notice these straws, and will not be deceived. There was a very gratifying incident at the serenade to General Lane. In the course of his remarks, the general took occasion to allude to "a certain recent proclamation at the west." The audience supposed he was going to refer to the proclamation of Gen. Fremont, took fire instantly, and improvised "three rousing cheers for Gen. Fremont!" After order was restored, Lane explained by saying, "It was not Gen. Fremont's proclamation I had in my mind, but Gen. Halleck's, where he directs the return of fugitive slaves," and then the great throng accepted the explanation, not by cheers—the public heart was nerved another way, and gave utterance to the indignant "Shame! Shame! Shame!" The effect was highly gratifying to the friends of General Fremont, and particularly as the audience was composed largely of citizens of Washington.

J. W.

The Official Canvass.
The vote for governor, by counties, is given below.

	1861	1859
Harvey	678	170
Ferguson	29	38
Adams	966	287
Ashtabul	601	831
Bad Ax	567	236
Brown	394	326
Buffalo	155	191
Barnett	175	26
Calumet	1925	741
Chippewa	1167	672
Clark	3113	2675
Columbia	2415	3950
Crawford	196	56
Dallas	190	41
Dodge	490	7
Douglas	401	191
Dunn	2140	2295
Elgin	2009	1016
Green	1461	661
Green Lake	811	428
Iowa	988	808
Jackson	605	99
Jefferson	1838	2076
Jewett	669	610
Keweenaw	507	201
Keshon	105	490
La Crosse	1166	777
La Fayette	1464	1831
La Pointe	57	00
Manitowish	1103	1361
Marathon	100	403
Marquette	515	623
Milwaukee	1810	5370
Monroe	931	414
Oconto	542	33
Ozaukee	449	884
Pepin	467	137
Pierce	756	76
Polk	257	11
Portage	619	275
Racine	1582	1292
Richland	714	615
Rock	2796	369
St. Croix	653	325
Shawano	125	61
Sheboygan	1258	1223
Trempealeau	469	25
Walworth	2133	1135
Washington	383	2146
Waukesha	1950	2122
Waupaca	1071	471
Wausau	996	189
Winnebago	2071	1315
Wood	203	232

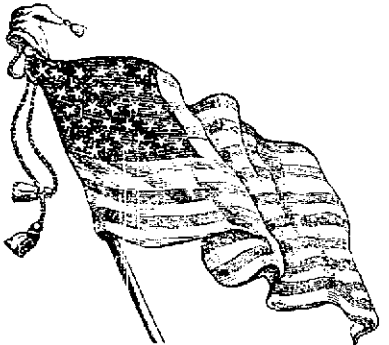
53,777 45,456 63,466 59,516
45,456
Harvey's maj. 8,321

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.—The following is the position taken by Secretary Welles on this vexed question:

"In the constriction and blockading duties of the navy it has been not unfrequently that fugitives from insurrectionary places have sought our ships for refuge and protection, and our naval commanders have applied to me for instruction as to the proper disposition which should be made of such refugees. My answer has been that, if insurgents, they should be handed over to the custody of the government; but if, on the contrary, they were free from any voluntary participation in the rebellion, and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for and employed in some useful manner, and might be enlisted to serve on our public vessels or in our navy yards, receiving wages for their labor.—If such employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, and if no employment could be found for them in the public service they should be allowed to proceed freely and peaceably without restraint to seek a livelihood in any lawful portion of the country. This I have considered to be the whole required duty in the premises of our naval officers."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A letter from London says: "Nautical men here express very discouraging opinions in regard to the Great Eastern. They think it doubtful whether she will ever make another sea trip, and think that after remaining a while at Milford Haven she will be converted into a bath-house or a floating hospital."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. SPECIAL NOTICES. REMOVAL.
DR. M. B. JOHNSON. JACKMAN & SMITH'S NEW BUILDING. REMOVAL. DR. E. F. HENDERSON HAS REMOVED HIS DENTAL ROOMS. Real Estate and Insurance AGENCY. CITY PROPERTY. DENTAL CARD. B. F. PONTIOT. NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS. DRESS GOODS. DELAINES. SHAWLS AND CLOAKS. FUR S. MUFTS TO MATCH. NICE AND CHEAP. KEROSENE OIL. BENZINE! BENZINE!! BENZINE!!! BENZINE!!!! HO FOR THE WAR. KEROSENE OIL. SPONGES! SPONGE SURGEON'S. SPONGE TOILET. SPONGE BATH. SPONGE CARRIAGE. SPONGE SLATE. SPONGE SMALL. SPONGE LARGE. SPONGE MEDIUM. Bachelor's Oriental HAIR TONIC. The Best, LARGEST BOTTLES. FINEST PERFUME. City Orders for Sale. KEROSENE LAMP SHADES. NEW YORK INDEPENDENT. KEROSENE LAMP SHADES.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where freedom's foe but fails before us?
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Union Refugees of Missouri.

The withdrawal of our army from southern Missouri has produced the most disastrous consequences to the loyal people of that region. The advance of the strong force under Gen. Fremont, to Springfield, was looked upon as a positive assurance that hereafter the country would be occupied and protected by the Union troops. Hence the inhabitants who were friendly to the government threw off all reserve and made known their sentiments. They had scarcely done so, when Gen. Fremont was removed from the command, and the order given for the withdrawal of the army of occupation. Having publicly declared their friendship for the old flag, these people would be left in the power of the rebels, if they remained. To avoid the terrible fate which awaited them, they have been compelled to gather their families about them, and with what little loose property they could carry off, leave their farms and houses and become exiles in other states.

These people are now arriving, every day at St. Louis, by hundreds. Many of them remain in that city, but a larger portion of them cross over into Illinois with the intention of finding homes in a free state. The St. Louis Democrat says that the spectacle daily exhibited at the city hall (where some of these are quartered) is of profound interest. Here are whole families that not long since were living in peace upon their farms in comparative affluence, or in homes of rustic competence, who are now homeless wanderers, appealing to charity for the necessities of life! Women, young and aged, and tender children, oppressed with privation, sleeplessness, weariness and illness, anxiously accompanied by husbands and fathers, who are nearly distracted with the sorrows accumulating upon their innocent households. The story of their long and toilsome journey, as hurrying fugitives from the extreme counties of the southwest, is harrowing to listen to. They report that crowds still linger on the road—too many of them, it is to be feared, doomed to fall and perish by the way.

Besides those who have arrived, the Democrat learns from Tolla that above a thousand are on their way to St. Louis from that direction. The benevolent people of that city are doing their utmost to aid these hopeless exiles. They have been assigned to the care of the Sanitary Commission, and Gen. Halleck has ordered that they shall be quartered upon the secessionists of St. Louis. It appears, also, that the traitors of that city had been assiduously engaged in collecting clothing, blankets, &c., for the "Camp Jackson prisoners," and after they had gathered about six hundred dollars worth it was confiscated for the use of the exiles.

The unfortunate condition of these poor people appeals loudly to the benevolent sentiment of the whole west. For to love they bore to their country they have lost all, and become wanderers and outcasts from their homes during an inclement season. They should not be left without assistance from a generous people, and if the call should be made for that purpose, we do not doubt that it would meet with a liberal response.

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Camp Arlington is improving in many respects. The camp ground which at the time of our settlement upon it was but a sorry place, on account of its stumpy, mutilated, and half-cleared aspect, and of the filthy offal of its previous occupants, begins to wear an air of tidiness and convenience commensurate to the energy and industry of both officers and men. Having nearly accomplished the grubbing, clearing and drainage of the grounds as well as the grading of streets and the warming of tents, the men on police duty are daily engaged in the construction of log stables for the horses, stores and forage, preparatory for winter. These employments, together with the regular and assiduous drill to which all are subjected, tend to wear away time, and keep the men in good spirits.

The health of the regiment is excellent at present. There are but ten patients in the regimental hospital. They are as follows: Peter Olson, Co. G, fever; Solomon W. Bean and David Wetherby, Co. G, sore throat; Frank Howland, Co. H, fever; Wm. Abbott, Co. H, shot in the leg; Henry Judson, inflammatory; Henry Marsh, Co. D, fever; Elmaron Mead, Co. I, and F. W. Lamb, lung fever; and Nicholson, camp fever. These are all doing well, and a majority are convalescent. In addition to these there are six of the regiment at the various general hospitals at Washington.—John Morgan, Co. D, is at Annapolis, Maryland, with inflammatory rheumatism. Adj. Cook, whose leg was broken by a fall from his horse, is doing well.

The deaths in the regiment number ten, and are as follows: In Co. A, Corporal Stairs; Co. B, Alfred Casson and John T. Hillaker; Co. C, Henry Inman; D, Abner A. Wheeler and Harry Compton; E, O. W. Alwood, and another at Camp Randall whose name I have forgotten; I, Sergeant William's wife, and John Powers.

The health of the men is well-cared for except in one or two particulars. One is ventilation. The tents are only ten feet square, with a reach pole but a little higher than a man can reach, and no provision for the escape of foul air at the top. During night, under the influence of dew or rain, the canvass swells so tight as to become impervious to air or water. If the night happens to be calm, so that a brisk current does not pass in under the edge of the tent, woe to the six sleeping occupants; for a suffocating volume of carbonic acid gas settles down upon them, and the morning roll awakes them to a sense of indescribable nausea and headache. An hour's work of one accustomed to the use of a sail needle and palm, a couple of shillings worth of canvass and twine to each tent, would obviate this prolific cause of lung and typhoid fever. An additional blanket would also greatly enhance the comfort of a majority of the men. As yet, however, we have but few nights of which any need complain, as to cold.

Probably your paper has made mention of the grand review which came off two weeks ago to-day, ere this and as all papers but ours have chronicled the scenes of that day in almost every northern paper, I shall not even attempt to express my supreme delight and satisfaction at the fine soldierly appearance of the numerous host collected there from all parts of the free north. But as a matter of much satisfaction to us, as it will doubtless be to you and your readers, that among all the fine pet regiments there, the "Hungry 7th," with the great disadvantage of their dirty grey uniforms, did not escape the flattering notice and remarks of eminent judges and critics on military affairs. Their marching in review was particularly praised by all. So greatly does it preponderate in number of its efficient men over the general average of the regiments, that the day previous to the review, the 7th having turned out in full to help clear and enlarge the parade ground, General McDowell desired our Colonel to bring out but 24 files of his companies, "for," said he, "it would be impossible to manage such divisions as your full companies would make in to-morrow's maneuvers."

Dr. Palmer is acting as brigade surgeon in the absence of Dr. Chapman. As he still takes a zealous and active interest in his regimental duties his labor is very arduous. He is considered a very skillful practitioner and is highly popular among the boys.

Our chaplain, Rev. Mr. Brown is doing double duty. He carries and distributes our mail on week days, and dispenses the Word of Life to us on Sundays. Some of the "boys" complain (I think ungenerously) because he will not condescend to violate both his conscience and the holy commandment by carrying and distributing the mail and selling stationery on the Sabbath. His independent course entitles him to the honor and respect of every well wisher of good morals and religion in our camp; and may that distinguishing mark of a good man—the full practical recognition of personal responsibility in every matter of right be ours to emulate and practice.

The vivandier is still with the regiment, in good health and spirits, and doing what good she can. She frequently visits the hospital as well as many of the sick in their tents. In the absence of other employment she makes herself generally useful by assisting the other women of the regiment in washing and repairing the soldiers' clothes; thus evincing an appreciation of the dignity of labor commendable to her own good sense and worthy the imitation of every true American woman.

As lengthy articles are always unwelcome to editors, I forbear to touch upon many other points which I meant to notice when I commenced this. Should this, or any

part of it meet with favor at your hands I shall be induced to try my hand again.

T. TEN REED, W. V.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office at Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special despatch to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.
Congress has been furnished with Slidell and Mason's protest against their arrest.—They take the ground that they were simply passengers, going from Havana to England, on a British mail steamer, and were entitled to the protection of the British flag; and that they were arrested by an armed force, who used violence to the face of the protest of the captain of the Trent, and an officer of the British navy on board, the latter of whom, in the name of his government denounced the arrest as a piratical act.—The document is a plain record of things as they say occurred, but which, according to Captain Wilkes' statement, is inaccurate in many particulars.

Secretary Cameron left today for a brief visit home.

Gen. McClellan reviewed all the troops on this side of the Potomac to-day.

Lieutenant Hare, of the 31st New York volunteers, was placed in close confinement to-day, on the charge of sleeping on his post. It is asserted confidently that he will meet the extreme penalty of death.

Secretary Chase completed his long and interesting report on the national finances to-day.

It is expected that the house investigating committee will report on Monday.

Lieut. Col. Reynolds has been appointed resident agent at Port Royal, under the general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found there.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.
Senator Grimes' remarks on the intoxication of army officers, in connection with a resolution censuring Col. Dixon H. Miles were received with great applause in the galleries.

Judge Trumbull's speech is pronounced one of the ablest constitutional arguments ever delivered in the senate. His exposition of the harmony of the constitution with all the requirements of a free government, including violent death, destruction, confiscation of property, or emancipation of the slaves, was very conclusively fortified by numerous citations of United States supreme court decisions, and authorities on international law.

Gen. McClellan's wife and child, and Mrs. Gen. Marcy, arrived last night.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.
A high republican authority here is responsible for the following: That Judge Campbell, now governor, is soon to be appointed to the supreme bench by Lincoln, and Frank Blair to be appointed senator by Gumbel, vice Trusten Polk. Also, that Bates is to resign the attorney generalship in favor of Samuel T. Gover, a leading St. Louis lawyer. The story has some probability.

It is the current belief that the order quartering southwestern Unionists is to be turned to advantage by seizing a large number of vacant buildings owned by Polk, and the latter officers, compelling him to take the oath of allegiance; and if he refuses the oath, he will be expelled from the senate to make room for Blair.

Major Kechem, commanding the Hickory county battalion, stationed near Warsaw, received word several days ago that the rebels under Capt. Mahery, were at Black Oak Point committing outrages.—Captain Crossgrove was dispatched in pursuit, surprised the rebel camp, killed five, took eight prisoners, 75 tents, 6 wagons, 31 guns, and a large quantity of goods recognized as stolen from Lynn Creek; also releasing six federal made prisoners by rebels.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BIRD'S POINT, Dec. 6.

On Friday last the steamer Grampus took a federal lumber boat, anchored above, with 75,000 feet of lumber and brought it to Columbus. The federal troops have left Cairo and Paducah in large numbers. It is supposed they are going to New Madrid to cut off Jeff. Thompson.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.

The Savannah News of the 4th says that the federalists entirely evacuated Tybe Island.

EAST PASADILLA, Dec. 4.

The Florida and Pamlico engaged a federal vessel off Horse Island. The federal vessel retired.

Considerable excitement exists in Tennessee consequent upon drafting. They desire troops raised on the volunteer system.

Johnson, provisional governor of southern Kentucky, has issued a long message. Col. John S. Williams' troops, numbering 1,100, are encamped at Pound Gap and suffering greatly for the want of shoes, blankets and winter clothing. They are calling on the ladies for socks and flannel shirts.

St. Louis, Dec. 9.

Gen. Halleck has issued orders stating that the mayor of the city will require all municipal officers to immediately subscribe to the oath of allegiance prescribed by the state convention in October last, and directs the provost marshal general to arrest all state officers who have failed to subscribe to such an oath within the time fixed by the constitution.

RICHMOND, Dec. 6th.

Congress unanimously ratified the convention between R. H. T. Hunter and the Missouri commissioners.

The Avalanche confirms the federal victory at Morristown, East Tennessee, and thinks Major Gen. Crittenden will overcome the disaster. It is rumored at Memphis that the federalists have become alarmed for St. Louis, and that Cairo and Paducah are being evacuated by the federal troops, who are going to St. Louis with all dispatch.

The New Orleans Bulletin says the federalists captured two rebel steamboats, supposed to be the Lewis and the Watson, and that the California escaped by throwing overboard part of her cargo and 40 head of cattle.

The Charleston Mercury says Gen. Ripley has ordered every pound of cotton likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, to be burned.

The Savannah Republican says the Sumter was not captured, but wrecked off Trinidad coast.

Hollin's battering ram or turtle passed Memphis on the 4th for Columbus, Ky.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes, from the committee on elections, introduced a resolution, which was passed, authorizing the parties in the contested election case of Butler against Upton, in the Fairfax district of Virginia, to take evidence. Mr. Morrill of Vermont gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill donating lands to the several states for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts in the establishment of colleges.—Mr. Richardson, from the committee on military affairs, reported the following, which was passed:

Whereas, The exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion has already been practiced indirectly, and as such exchange would not only increase enlistments to the

vigor of our army, but subserve the highest interests of humanity; and as such exchange does not involve the recognition of the rebels as a government, therefore,

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives, etc., requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion.

On motion, it was resolved that the committee on foreign affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of furnishing relief to the starving population of Ireland, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wyckliff, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky.

New York, Dec. 9.
Stocks firm and better under favorable advices from Europe.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.
Nothing from Old Point. No boat will be due till to-morrow. The following was taken from late southern papers:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga. Dec. 5.
A resolution has been introduced in the state senate that the banks suspend specie payments and issue confederate notes.

Memphis, Tenn. Dec. 4.
The Avalanche of to-day says that the federal force between Bowling Green and Louisville is 50,000, and that Gen. S. Johnston and Buckner are fully prepared for them.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.
Receipts of flour 51,569 bbls, market quiet without decided change, sales 30,000 bbls, at 5,40,55,55 super state, 5,55,55,75 extra state, 5,40,55,50 super western, 5,55,55,30 common to medium extra western.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

A CHANGE.—Within a few days a gentleman (a graduate of West Point) applied for a position on Gen. McClellan's staff, who was not two months since an applicant for a position in the rebel army.

SAN BERNARDINO.—Within one month five children of Matthew Cunningham, of Jefferson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, died of diphtheria. This included the whole family of children.

NORWAY BEAR HUNTERS.—This is the name of a fine company from Racine county which has arrived at Camp Randall for the Scandinavian regiment.

HOW THEY LIE.—The Richmond Examiner tells with solemn horror that "Lincoln's soldiers" at Harper's Ferry assume themselves by lying in wait and shooting the little fair-haired girls of the village, on their way to school. It mentions the names of two or three innocent little victims, and tells the vile lie with such an air of sincerity that no doubt many of its readers believe it.

Judge Poligru, of South Carolina, a gentleman not entirely unknown to history, on the occasion of the first court at Charleston, under the confederate government, made a bold and eloquent protest against the government, on a question of sequestrating the property of Union men. The attorney for the state spoke of him as an eminent jurist, who stood fearlessly and almost alone in his opposition to the political sentiment of the state.

MONEY THROWN OVERBOARD.—The pirates of the buccaner Beauregard threw overboard \$4,000 in specie when they were captured by the United States gunboat W. G. Anderson, to prevent its falling into the hands of Capt. Rogers.

Ten million rounds of cartridges have been served out to the army of the Potomac since July 1st.

A DESERTER'S DEPT BROKEN UP.—An establishment at Alexandria, at which soldiers desiring to desert were supplied with citizen's clothes and passes to Washington, for the moderate sum of five dollars, has just been broken up. The managers and "ropers in" of the concern were all arrested.

The third "stone fleet" will sail from New York in a few days, for the purpose of blocking up the water approaches to Charleston. It consists of 20 old vessels. The first of these fleets, it will be remembered, stopped Ocracoke Inlet, and the second has probably done the same for Savannah.

BURNING OF THE BIG GEN AT COLUMBUS.—The following paragraphs are given by a correspondent, whose letter is published in the Memphis Appeal of the 1st ult.

"A most painful accident occurred here yesterday afternoon, being the explosion of the big pivot gun, the 128-pounder, that has so frequently made the hills and valleys for thirty miles around Columbus re-echo with its potent voice. The gun had been loaded during the progress of the battle of the 6th, while hot, but no opportunity offering itself in the latter part of the day to use to advantage against the enemy, it was allowed to remain loaded up to yesterday afternoon. I am told that General McGowan assured the gunners that the piece would explode, supporting himself by a lucid explanation of the principles on which he based his supposition; but the huge proportions of the gun were supposed to be a sufficient protection to those around against the mine of saltpetre embedded in the breach, and the gun was fired, exploded, and caught the magazine belonging to the piece, which lay immediately beneath the gun, killing eight men, among them were lieutenant of artillery, Snowden, and a Dublin citizen of Columbus, and seriously wounding five others, among whom are Major General Polk, who was knocked senseless by the concussion, having his clothes literally torn off him. Captains of artillery, Renker and Miller, seriously though not dangerously wounded, and Capt. Pickett, of the sappers and miners, considerably bruised by the concussion."

AN IMPORTANT LAW IN PROSPECT.—It is expected that a bill will be introduced in Congress, to the effect that no person can claim reimbursement from the government for damages occasioned by the federal troops in occupation of land or otherwise, except such as earnestly assist the government in putting down the rebellion. Many persons who have done all they could for the confederate cause, now that the Union is breaking again, are coming forward with heavy claims for damages. Some well-known rebels are trying to dispose of their property clandestinely, to avoid its confiscation.

AN ATROCIOUS JOKE.—One of the ten of Toronto the other night sent cards of invitation for a select re-union, to take place at his mansion, in one of the fashionable streets. Some malicious person got hold of one of the cards, counterfeited it, and sent copies to Tom, Dick and Harry, all of whom were totally unknown to the party given, and the last kind of persons he would wish to welcome to his parlors. The finale is described as being indescribable.

PERSONAL.—Col. Washburn of the 2d Wis. cavalry, is in town this week, negotiating for the purchase of horses. An person having good horses to sell, will take notice.—Prairie du Chien Courier.

Congress is in session, and I think you will have observed that the popular current is setting in the right direction. Eddies there always are, about which "straws" accumulate. I notice some already. There has been a very general determination manifested in certain quarters to impress the public mind with the idea that Gen. Fremont's removal was not on account of the doctrine of his proclamation, but "something else!"

1st Straw.—On the vote upon Mr. Eliot's resolution to confiscate the slaves, Mr. Frank P. Blair voted with Cox and Vallandigham to "lay the resolution on the table."

2d Straw.—Mr. Seward, in stating to a citizen of New York that "the people did him great injustice in reporting him as favoring any compromise with the rebels,"—as if to establish the point beyond question, added, "I was the last man in the cabinet to consent to the removal of General Fremont."

3d Straw.—The only "irregularity" in General Fremont's administration of the department of the west, which Gen. Halleck seems to have considered as demanding a direct proclamation to rectify, was the one which called forth his order to "return all fugitive slaves!"

But the people notice these straws, and will not be deceived. There was a very gratifying incident at the serenade to General Lane. In the course of his remarks, the general took occasion to allude to "a certain recent proclamation at the west." The audience supposed he was going to refer to the proclamation of Gen. Fremont, took fire instantly, and improvised "three rousing cheers for Gen. Fremont!" After order was restored, Lane explained by saying, "It was not Gen. Fremont's proclamation I had in my mind, but Gen. Halleck's, where he directs the return of fugitive slaves," and then the great throng accepted the explanation, not by cheers—the public heart was moved another way, and gave utterance to the indignant "Shame! Shame! Shame!" The effect was highly gratifying to the friends of General Fremont, and particularly as the audience was composed largely of citizens of Washington.

J. W.

The Official Canvass.

The vote for governor, by counties, is given below:

	—1861—	—1859—
	Harvey	Regan
Adams.....	678	170
Ashland.....	29	38
Bad Ax.....	966	287
Brown.....	601	531
Buffalo.....	567	236
Barnett.....	39	326
Calumet.....	155	191
Chippewa.....	175	26
Clark.....	1925	741
Columbia.....	582	672
Crawford.....	3113	2675
Dane.....	2645	3550
Dallas.....	196	56
Dodge.....	51	41
Door.....	490	7
Douglas.....	404	194
Dunn.....	2440	2235
East Chiro.....	2009	1646
Fond du Lac.....	1401	661
Grant.....	811	428
Green.....	958	898
Green Lake.....	695	99
Iowa.....	1838	2076
Jackson.....	609	640
Jefferson.....	307	204
Juneau.....	1054	490
Kewaunee.....	1166	777
Kenosha.....	1464	1851
La Crosse.....	57	09
La Pointe.....	1443	1361
Manitowish.....	109	403
Marathon.....	615	623
Marquette.....	1340	5370
Milwaukee.....	931	414
Monroe.....	542	33
Oconto.....	449	884
Outagamie.....	345	145
Ozaukee.....	467	137
Pepin.....	756	76
Pierce.....	227	11
Portage.....	619	275
Racine.....	1582	1292
Richland.....	714	615
Rock.....	2795	969
St. Croix.....	635	325
Sauk.....	1627	570
Shawano.....	125	81
Sheboygan.....	1258	1223
Trempealeau.....	469	25
Townshend.....	2133	1135
Washington.....	583	2146
Waukesha.....	1543	403
Waupaca.....	1071	621
Waushara.....	996	189
Winnebago.....	2071	1345
Wood.....	203	232

53,777 45,456 63,465 59,516
45,456

Harvey's maj. 8,321

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.

The following is the position taken by Secretary Welles on this vexed question:

"In the countenance and blockading duties of the navy it has been not unfrequently that fugitives from insurrectionary places have sought our ships for refuge and protection, and our naval commanders have applied to me for instruction as to the proper disposition which should be made of such refugees. My answer has been that, if insurgents, they should be handed over to the custody of the government; but if, on the contrary, they were free from any voluntary participation in the rebellion, and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for and employed in some useful manner, and might be enlisted to serve on our public vessels or in our navy yards, receiving wages for their labor.—If such employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, and if no employment could be found for them in the public service they should be allowed to proceed freely and peacefully without resort to seek a livelihood in any legitimate part of the country. This I have considered to be the whole required duty in the premises of our naval officers."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A letter from London says: "Nautical men here express very discouraging opinions in regard to the Great Eastern. They think it doubtful whether she will ever make another sea trip, and think that after remaining a while at Millford Haven she will be converted into a bath-house or a floating hospital."

Books! Books!

LEARNERS in Life, by Timothy Treadwell; Silver Cord, by Shirley Brooks; Notice to Quit, by W. G. Wells; Home, by J. G. Saxton; Poetry, by N. P. Willis; Streets of Light, by the author of Reading Without Tears; Vol. 1 and 2, Recollections of Country Houses; Object Lessons, by N. A. Calkins; Conduct of Life, by Emerson; Humility's Natural and Super Natural, by J. A. Rogers; O. J. DEARBORN, Main Street.

SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL

Fall and Winter Goods!

NEW AND POPULAR STORE

OF

RIORDAN & LEECH,

Main Street, Janesville.

OWING to the immense trade we have done since commencement in this city, (a trade which far exceeded our most sanguine expectations) we have been enabled to add to our already well selected and extensive stock a still greater variety of

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

all of which have been purchased previous to the late advance, thereby giving us the advantage of merchants who have been obliged to pay a far higher rate for goods. Popular, double width broads, black and white check, Valencias, Cordons, Colours, &c., &c., together with an elegant assortment of

The Cheapest Store in Janesville,

and which we are determined to maintain during our whole business career. We call particular attention to our extensive variety of

DRESS GOODS,

comprising the latest styles in market: beautiful figured and plain Merinos, all colors, Ottoman Reppes, Silk Poplins, double width broads, black and white check, Valencias, Cordons, Colours, &c., &c., together with an elegant assortment of

DELAINES,

of the very richest styles.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 24, 1891:

City	Day	Time	By
Chicago, through	Monday	12:00 P.M.	Chicago & North Western
Chicago, through	Tuesday	12:00 P.M.	Chicago & North Western
Chicago, through	Wednesday	12:00 P.M.	Chicago & North Western
Chicago, through	Thursday	12:00 P.M.	Chicago & North Western
Chicago, through	Friday	12:00 P.M.	Chicago & North Western
Chicago, through	Saturday	12:00 P.M.	Chicago & North Western
Chicago, through	Sunday	12:00 P.M.	Chicago & North Western
Chicago, through	Monday	12:00 P.M.	Chicago & North Western
Chicago, through	Tuesday	12:00 P.M.	Chicago & North Western
Chicago, through	Wednesday	12:00 P.M.	Chicago & North Western
Chicago, through	Thursday	12:00 P.M.	Chicago & North Western
Chicago, through	Friday	12:00 P.M.	Chicago & North Western
Chicago, through	Saturday	12:00 P.M.	Chicago & North Western
Chicago, through	Sunday	12:00 P.M.	Chicago & North Western

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. Gossard, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School at 10:30 A.M. Friday evening service at 7 P.M.

CHRIST CHURCH.—H. W. Starnes, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School at 10:30 A.M. Friday evening service at 7 P.M.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—J. M. S. Taylor, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School at 10:30 A.M. Friday evening service at 7 P.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—J. M. S. Taylor, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School at 10:30 A.M. Friday evening service at 7 P.M.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.—J. M. S. Taylor, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School at 10:30 A.M. Friday evening service at 7 P.M.

ST. CATHARINE (Catholic).—Father O'Leary and Father O'Leary, Pastors. Sunday services at 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School at 10:30 A.M. Friday evening service at 7 P.M.

A New Arrangement.

On the 1st of next January a change will be made in the proprietorship of the Gazette Office by the withdrawal of Mr. Bowen. This change will render absolutely necessary a settlement of the subscriptions and other accounts due the present firm. We hope our friends will give this matter their immediate attention, and leave as few debts as possible for settlement after the change is made. It will be easier and better to all concerned to settle before that time, as a settlement must be made.

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS.

We have printed a very superior article of Treasurer's Receipts, with stubs, which we will sell for 75 cents a hundred. The utility of this kind of receipts will be seen by examining them.

CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL.—This school closed on Wednesday, Dec. 3d, and will commence a new quarter on Wednesday, Dec. 10th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Terms as heretofore, \$5.00 and \$3.00 in advance. Patrons of the school are earnestly requested to see to it that their children are prompt and regular in their attendance upon it, and when this can not be the case a definite understanding to this effect between the parents and the teachers is required.

MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY EARNINGS.—The earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railway for the third week in November were:

Passengers,	\$ 5,616.77
Freight,	20,021.71
Freight,	1,231.94
Total,	\$27,269.42
Corresponding week in '90,	20,061.79
Increase,	\$6,607.63

UNIFORMS AND CAMP EQUIPMENTS ON THE WAY.—Col. Barstow received the invoice of the uniforms and camp equipment for his regiment, Saturday evening, from Col. Crossman, military storekeeper in Philadelphia. They started on the 4th, and are expected here daily. The uniforms include overcoats, shirts, drawers, boots, hats, blankets and everything to make the men comfortable. The tents are Sibley's patent. The invoice includes trumpets, standards and all the paraphernalia of the camp. The horse equipments are being furnished in Chicago, and six hundred sets will be immediately delivered. The regiment will go into camp as soon as the equipment arrives, which will be by the last of the week, at the latest.

A WEATHER ITEM.—On account of the mild weather the frost is out of the ground, which had been frozen to a considerable depth. Some of our merchants are removing the filth from the streets in front of their stores, and one of our friends in the country says he is setting fence posts. Winter appears to have left us as suddenly as it came. But look out for another change soon, when it will be "cold enough to freeze the hair off from a cast iron dog." Cold weather would be hailed as a blessing, as it is evident that all have better health, and feel more energy when the thermometer stands at zero, than under the influence of warm, muggy weather like the present.

GONE INTO CAMP.—The fine German company raised in Milwaukee for the second cavalry regiment, Col. Washburne, has gone into camp. On Tuesday they made unanimous choice of Alois Klaus of Green Bay as first lieutenant, and adopted the name of "Eastman Guards," in compliment to Harry Eastman, the popular major of the regiment.

A SLAVE CAPTAIN SENTENCED TO RE-HEAR.—Captain Nathaniel Gordon, of the slave Erie, convicted of piracy November 9th, in the United States circuit at New York, before Judges Nelson and Shipman, was sentenced on Saturday morning to be hanged on Friday, Feb. 7, 1892.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Commissioners have been issued—

To Thomas Reynolds, of Madison, as 1st lieutenant, and he is appointed quartermaster of the 17th regiment.

To John P. Moore, as captain of the Union Cavalry Guards, 3d cavalry regiment.

Lieut. D. W. C. Wilson, Sparta, reports his company full to 85 men. Assigned to the 18th regiment.

THE R. R. LOSS.—The Savannah Republican says that the rebels killed, wounded and missing, at the capture of Fort Walker were about 150.

To Our Debtors.

It will be seen by a notice in another column, that on the first of January next there will be a change in the proprietorship of the Gazette. The NECESSITY of a settlement of ALL our accounts will be apparent to all who will give the subject their attention, and as our own convenience will be materially promoted by a settlement before the dissolution of the partnership, and the interest of no debtor will be injured by doing in season what must come at last, we hope there will be no request or attempt at delay. Mr. Wilcox will devote his time to this matter, and as there are a large number of persons to settle with, let each one be prepared when called on. No one will be turned out of the office if he calls here for that purpose.

GEN. FREMONT.—The Chicago Journal of Saturday evening says: "We learn from what we deem good authority, that Major General Fremont will next week proceed to Washington and demand of congress a rigid investigation into the charges against him, and remain in Washington until this investigation shall, as he feels sure it will, vindicate all his official acts as the former head of the western military department—expose the men and motives that are in the conspiracy against him, and place the saddle of blame and infamy upon the right shoulders."

WEB NURSE TO LET.—How about Randall's web or "dry nurse?" I have just learned that one of them, with a colonel's commission, has notified the 7th regiment "that he is to be found at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, and if the volunteers want his services they will please call on him there." Won't this matter be a test nurse for tax-payers, and a "dry nurse" for the soldiers?

We find this paragraph in the Madison Patriot, without knowing where it originally came from. One of the duties of the next legislature will be to overhaul this whole matter of pampering political or personal favorites under a pretense of administering to the wants of our soldiers, and we hope it will be done thoroughly and fearlessly. The absolutely necessary expenses of the war are sufficient, without squandering thousands of dollars on useless objects.

ARRIVAL OF ARMS.—The Madison Argus of this morning says: "The Journal of Saturday evening states that a supply of arms has arrived, and that the 9th, 12th and 13th regiments will be immediately supplied. This is incorrect. A thousand muskets have arrived, and have been or soon will be sent to the 9th regiment. Four thousand more are expected to arrive at some future day."

ANOTHER DRESS PARADE.—The 13th regiment made another dress parade to-day through the streets, in larger numbers than last week.

SENTENCES.—In the circuit court to-day, Stephen C. Bigelow, one of the prisoners indicted for an assault on Sheriff Putnam, with an intent to kill, was sentenced to one and a half years' imprisonment for that offense, and the same length of time for larceny in stealing cattle.

George Rawson got two years for the same assault, and two years for bigamy.

Patrick Hoffman, two years for passing counterfeit money.

Jeremiah McEligott, one year for assault with intent to kill.

Betsy Fitzgerald, twenty days in county jail.

Joseph Forney, six months for larceny.

Patrick Sullivan, sixty days hard labor in county jail for an assault.

READING TO-NIGHT.—The following is the programme of Mr. Weed's Readings at Lippin's Hall this evening:

Tent scene from Julius Caesar.—Shak.

The Bells.—Edgar A. Poe.

The Raven.—Edgar A. Poe.

Bridge of Sighs.—Hood.

Charge of the Light Brigade.—Tommyson.

A Baltimore letter says the most distinguished and influential ladies of that city, amongst whom are Mrs. Reverdy Johnson, Mrs. Bonaparte, Mrs. Albert, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. McKim, Mrs. Dr. McKenzie, Mrs. Morris and a host of others, are now active members of our "Union Relief Association." The association has five rooms, and is doing an immense amount of good.

Gen. Prentiss, in command at St. Joseph, Missouri, has announced that every secessionist shall either take the oath of allegiance, or be set at work on federal fortifications.

Anthony L. Knapp, Union democrat, has been elected to congress from the sixth district, Illinois, in place of General McClelland, resigned.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by

BUMP & GRAY,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 9, 1891.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads receipts of all kinds of produce were very light to-day, and prices of wheat and barley may be quoted lower. Receipts of wheat were about 200 bushels which sold mostly to local buyers at 62¢/70¢, shipping grades ranged at 55¢/60¢. Barley is almost unobtainable, except for choice samples, which brought take at 25¢/30¢, common quality dull at 15¢/20¢. Corn and oats in demand at full rates. Other grain unchanged.

WHEAT.—white winter 75¢/80¢; good to choice shipping spring 65¢/70¢; extra club and No. 1 70¢/75¢; mill 60¢/65¢.

CORN.—good request at 10¢/15¢ per 50 lbs. shelled, and 14¢/16¢ per 72 lbs. ear.

OATS.—good local and shipping demand at 11¢/15¢ per bushel.

RYE.—in good request at 22¢/25¢ per 50 lbs.

BARLEY.—dull at 22¢/25¢ choice; 16¢/20¢ poor 50 lbs. to common.

TIMOTHY SEED.—in fair demand at 1,12¢/1,31¢ per 100 lbs.

POTATOES.—new 12¢/15¢ per bushel.

BUTTER.—plenty at 10¢/12¢ fair to choice 10¢.

Eggs.—good at 10¢/12¢ per dozen.

Wool.—in good demand at 22¢/25¢ fair to choice 20¢.

Flour.—Green, advanced to 82¢/84¢; Dry, 84¢.

Flour.—white at 84¢/86¢; 25¢/30¢ per 100 lbs.

POURGY.—dressed turkeys, 5¢/6¢; chickens, 5¢/6¢; SPRING PRIZES—dressed from 30¢/40¢ each.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE

JUST RECEIVED

BENNETT'S

one of the

Largest and Cheapest Stocks

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

ever before offered to the public at prices that will

SATISFY ALL.

PRINTS

of all kinds, by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than ever.

Delains, Valtinas, Cobergs, Merinos,

Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

In great varieties.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,

at less than half the importers' prices.

Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls,

LADIES CLOTHS AND CLOAKS.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

by the yard.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS

OIL CLOTHS.

In various styles and patterns.

Thankful for Past Favors,

all are invited to call and examine our stock.

O. K. BENNETT.

REMOVAL.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to my many patrons that the public generally that we have removed our stock to the new store in

Boots and Shoes

to the new store in

Jenkins & Dewey's Block,

opposite McKee & Bro's.

Leaving all guessing and blowing with those to whom it is more congenial, we will simply state that our stock is

Large and Complete,

embracing every style of

Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,

bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold at a

Small Advance

only from first cost.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Custom Work and Repairing,

done as usual, with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed

In every case.

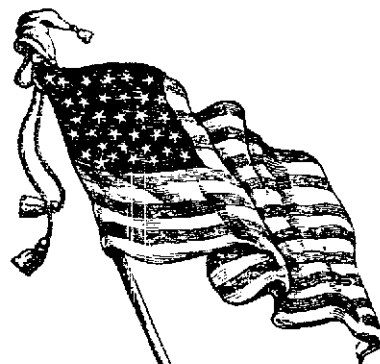
REMEMBER THE "BIG BOOT,"

OPPOSITE MCKEE & BRO'S,

Main Street, - - - Janesville.

AGENCY FOR NATIONAL LOAN.

PURSUANT to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the 15th inst. for subscriptions on the 15th inst. in Janesville, Wis., for the purpose of raising \$100,000 for the relief of the soldiers of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Union Refugees of Missouri.

The withdrawal of our army from southern Missouri has produced the most disastrous consequences to the loyal people of that region. The advance of the strong force under Gen. Fremont, to Springfield, was looked upon as a positive assurance that hereafter the country would be occupied and protected by the Union troops. Hence the inhabitants who were friendly to the government threw off all reserve and made known their sentiments. They had scarcely done so, when Gen. Fremont was removed from the command, and the order given for the withdrawal of the army of occupation. Having publicly declared their friendship for the old flag, these people would be left in the power of the rebels, if they remained. To avoid the terrible fate which awaited them, they have been compelled to gather their families about them, and with what little loose property they could carry off, leave their farms and houses and become exiles in other states.

These people are now arriving, every day at St. Louis, by hundreds. Many of them remain in that city, but a larger portion of them cross over into Illinois with the intention of finding homes in a free state. The St. Louis Democrat says that the spectacle daily exhibited at the city hall (where some of these are quartered) is of profound interest. Here are whole families that not long since were living in peace upon their farms in comparative affluence, or in homes of rustic competence, who are now homeless wanderers, appealing to charity for the necessities of life! Women, young and aged, and tender children, oppressed with privation, sleeplessness, weariness and illness, anxiously accompanied by husbands and fathers, who are nearly distracted with the sorrows accumulating upon their innocent households. The story of their long and toilsome journey, as hurrying fugitives from the extreme counties of the southwest, is harrowing to listen to. They report that crowds still linger on the road—too many of them, it is to be feared, doomed to fall and perish by the way.

Besides those who have arrived, the Democrat learns from Rolla that above a thousand are on their way to St. Louis from that direction. The benevolent people of that city are doing their utmost to assist these hopeless exiles. They have been assigned to the care of the Sanitary Commission, and Gen. Halleck has ordered that they shall be quartered upon the secessionists of St. Louis. It appears, also, that the traitors of that city had been assiduously engaged in collecting clothing, blankets, &c., for the "Camp Jackson prisoners," and after they had gathered about six hundred dollars worth it was confiscated for the use of the exiles.

The unfortunate condition of these poor people appeals loudly to the benevolent sentiment of the whole west. For the love they bore to their country they have lost all, and become wanderers and outcasts from their homes during an inclement season. They should not be left without assistance from a generous people, and if the call should be made for that purpose, we do not doubt that it would meet with a liberal response.

There are one or two papers in this state which have been performing a difficult piece of navigation, by steering between the policy pursued by the administration and an adverse public sentiment. It is hard to serve two masters, but these newspapers have accomplished the difficult feat with considerable success; when the report of the secretary of war was published, it was hailed by them with great satisfaction, as it developed a policy which the people wanted, and at the same time lifted a load of doubt and uncertainty from the minds of these "good Lord and good devil" papers, who could now satisfy their readers and support the "powers that be," at the same time. "This was our policy all the time," said they. What, however, was the horror of Mr. Fearing's words, when the president repudiated the doctrines of the secretary of war. Here was "a kettle of fish" too much boiled! What shall be done?

STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.—The report of secretary of the navy shows that a great work has been accomplished in that department. The comparison between the present condition of the navy and on the 4th of March last will show how much has been accomplished, besides organizing four expeditions to the coast of the enemy, two of which have been highly successful, while the others will probably be equally so.—There were on the 4th of March last, in commission and at the service of the secretary of the navy, only 42 vessels, carrying 355 guns, and 7,600 men. There are today in commission 264 vessels, carrying 2,567 guns, and over 22,000 men. Besides this, there will be ready very shortly, 52 new steamers "peculiarly adapted to coast-guard duty," three of which are iron clad.

Mason and Slidell have sent to congress a protest against their arrest. Won't they have a "good time" with it?

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps you find your paper too much glutted with war correspondence. Should that be the case I shall not feel obliged if my letter does not appear in your columns; but if you have space we shall esteem it a great favor if you will insert these few thoughts, hastily and promiscuously gathered.

Camp Arlington is improving in many respects. The camp ground which at the time of our settlement upon it was but a sorry place, on account of its stumpy, mutilated, and half-cleared aspect, and of the filthy offal of its previous occupants, begins to wear an air of tidiness and convenience commensurate to the energy and industry of both officers and men. Having nearly accomplished the grubbing, cleaning and drainage of the grounds as well as the grading of streets and the warming of tents, the men on police duty are daily engaged in the construction of log stables for the horses, stores and forage, preparatory for winter. These employments, together with the regular and assiduous drill to which all are subjected, tend to wear away time, and keep the men in good spirits.

The health of the regiment is excellent at present. There are but ten patients in the regimental hospital. They are as follows: Peter Oleson, Co. G, fever; Solomon W. Bean and David Wetherby, Co. G, sore throat; Frank Howland, Co. H, fever; Wm. Abbott, Co. E, shot in the leg; Henry Judson, inflammatory; Henry Marsh, Co. D, fever; Elmore Mead, Co. I, and F. W. Lamb, lung fever; and Nicholson, camp fever. These are all doing well, and a majority are convalescent. In addition to these there are six of the regiment at the various general hospitals at Washington.—John Morgan, Co. D, is at Annapolis, Maryland, with inflammatory rheumatism. Adj. Cook, whose leg was broken by a fall from his horse, is doing well.

The deaths in the regiment number ten, and are as follows: In Co. A, Corporal Stakers; Co. B, Alfred Casson and John T. Hillaker; Co. C, Henry Inman; D, Abner A. Wheeler and Harry Compton; E, O. W. Atwood, and another at Camp Randall whose name I have forgotten; I, Sergeant William's wife, and John Powers.

The health of the men is well-cared for except in one or two particulars. One is ventilation. The tents are only ten feet square, with a reach pole but a little higher than a man can reach, and no provision for the escape of foul hot air at the top. During night, under the influence of dew or rain, the canvass swells so tight as to become impervious to air or water. If the light happens to be calm, so that a brisk current does not pass in under the edge of the tent, woe to the six sleeping occupants; for a suffocating volume of carbonic acid gas settles down upon them, and the morning roll awakes them to a sense of indigestible nausea and headache. An hour's work of one accustomed to the use of a sail needle and palm, a couple of shillings worth of canvass and twine to each tent, would obviate this prolific cause of lung and typhoid fever. An additional blanket would also greatly enhance the comfort of a majority of the men. As yet, however, we have but few nights of which any need complain, as to cold.

Probably your paper has made mention of the grand review which came off two weeks ago to-day, ere this; and as sabbars than ours have chronicled the scenes of that day in almost every northern paper, I shall not even attempt to express my supreme delight and satisfaction at the fine soldierly appearance of the numerous host collected there from all parts of the free north. But as a matter of much satisfaction to us, as it will doubtless be to you and your readers, that among all the fine regiments there, the "Hungry 7th," with the great disadvantage of their dirty grey uniforms, did not escape the flattering notice and remarks of eminent judges and critics on military affairs. Their marching in review was particularly praised by all. So greatly does it preponderate in number of its efficient men over the general average of the regiments, that the day previous to the review, the 7th having turned out in full to help clear and enlarge the parade ground, General McDowell desired our Colonel to bring out but 24 files of his companies, "for," said he, "it would be impossible to manage such divisions as your full companies would make in to-morrow's maneuvers."

Dr. Palmer is acting as brigade surgeon in the absence of Dr. Chapman. As he still takes a zealous and active interest in his regimental duties his labor is very arduous. He is considered a very skillful practitioner and is highly popular among the boys.

Our chaplain, Rev. Mr. Brown is doing double duty. He carries and distributes our mail on week days, and dispenses the Word of Life to us on Sundays. Some of the "boys" complain (I think ungenerously) because he will not condescend to violate both his conscience and the holy commandment by carrying and distributing the mail and selling stationery on the Sabbath. His independent course entitles him to the honor and respect of every well wisher of good morals and religion in our camp; and may that distinguishing mark of a good man—the full practical recognition of personal responsibility in every matter of right be ours to emulate and practice.

The vivandier is still with the regiment, in good health and spirits, and doing what good she can. She frequently visits the hospital as well as many of the sick in their tents. In the absence of other employment she makes herself generally useful by assisting the other women of the regiment in washing and repairing the soldiers' clothes; thus evincing an appreciation of the dignity of labor commendable to her own good sense and worthy the imitation of every true American woman.

As lengthy articles are always unwelcome to editors, I forbear to touch upon many other points which I meant to notice when I commenced this. Should this, or any

part of it meet with favor at your hands I shall be induced to try my hand again.
T. TEN REG'T, W. V.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

Special despatch to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.
Congress has been furnished with Slidell and Mason's protest against their arrest.—They take the ground that they were simply passengers, going from Havana to England, on a British mail steamer, and were entitled to the protection of the British flag; and that they were arrested by an armed force, who used violence, and in the face of the protest of the captain of the Trent and an officer of the British navy on board, the latter of whom, in the name of his government denounced the arrest as a piratical act.—The document is a plain record of things as they say occurred, but which, according to Captain Wilkes' statement, is inaccurate in many particulars.

Secretary Cameron laid to-day for a brief visit home.

Gen. McClellan reviewed all the troops on this side of the Potomac to-day. Lieutenant Hare, of the 31st New York volunteers, was placed in close confinement to-day, on the charge of sleeping on his post. It is asserted confidently that he will meet the extreme penalty of death.

Secretary Chase completed his long and interesting report on the national finances to-day.

It is expected that the house investigating committee will report on Monday.

Lieut. Col. Reynolds has been appointed resident agent at Port Royal, under the general regulations relative to securing and disposing of the property found there.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.
Senator Grimes' remarks on the investigation of army officers, in connection with a resolution concerning Col. Dixon H. Miles were received with great applause in the galleries.

Judge Trumbull's speech is pronounced one of the ablest constitutional arguments ever delivered in the senate. His exposition of the harmony of the constitution with all the requirements of war, including violent death, destruction, confiscation of property, or emancipation of the slaves, was very conclusively fortified by numerous citations of United States supreme court decisions, and authorities on international law.

Gen. McClellan's wife and child, and Mrs. Gen. Marcy, arrived last night.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.
A high republican authority here is responsible for the following: That Judge Gamble, now governor, is soon to be appointed on the supreme bench by Lincoln, and Frank Blair to be appointed senator by Gamble, vice Trusten Polk. Also, that Bates is to resign the attorney generalship in favor of Samuel T. Gover, a leading St. Louis lawyer. The story has some probability.

It is the current belief that the order quartering southwestern Unionists is to be turned to advantage by seizing a large number of vacant buildings owned by Polk, and if the latter objects, compelling him to take the oath of allegiance; and if he refuses the oath, he will be expelled from the senate to make room for Blair.

Major Ketchum, commanding the Hickory county battalion, stationed near Warsaw, received word several days ago that the rebels under Capt. Maberry, were at Black Oak Point committing outrages.—Captain Crossgrove was despatched in pursuit, surprised the rebel camp, killed five, took eight prisoners, 75 tents, 6 wagons, 31 guns, and a large quantity of goods recognized as stolen from Lynn Creek; also releasing six federal prisoners by rebels.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BIRD'S POINT, Dec. 6.

On Friday last the steamer Grampus took a federal lumber boat, anchored above, with 75,000 feet of lumber and brought it to Columbus. The federal troops have left Cairo and Paducah in large numbers. It is supposed they are going to New Madrid to cut off Jeff. Thompson.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9.

The Savannah News of the 4th says that the federalists entirely evacuated Tybee Island.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA, Dec. 4.

The Florida and Pamlico engaged a federal vessel off Horse Island. The federal vessel retired.

Considerable excitement exists in Tennessee consequent upon drafting. They desire troops raised on the volunteer system.

Johnson, provisional governor of southern Kentucky, has issued a long message. Col. John S. Williams' troops, numbering 1,400, are encamped at Pound Gap and are suffering greatly for the want of shoes, blankets and winter clothing. They are calling on the ladies for socks and flannel shirts.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.

Gen. Halleck has issued orders stating that the mayor of the city will require all municipal officers to immediately subscribe to the oath of allegiance prescribed by the state convention in October last, and directs that the provost marshal general to arrest all state officers who have failed to subscribe to such an oath within the time fixed by the constitution.

RICHMOND, Dec. 6th.

Congress unanimously ratified the convention between R. H. T. Hunter and the Missouri commissioners.

The Avalanche confirms the federal victory at Morristown, East Tennessee, and thinks Major Gen. Crittenden will overcome the disaster. It is rumored at Memphis that the federalists have become alarmed for St. Louis, and that Cairo and Paducah are being evacuated by the federal troops, who are going to St. Louis with all dispatch.

The New Orleans Bulletin says the federalists captured two rebel steamboats, supposed to be the Lewis and the Watson, and that the California escaped by throwing overboard part of her cargo and 40 head of cattle.

The Charleston Mercury says Gen. Ripley has ordered every pound of cotton likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, to be burned.

The Savannah Republican says the Sumter was not captured, but wrecked off Trinidad coast.

Holla's battering ram or turtle passed Memphis on the 4th for Columbus, Ky.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

House.—Mr. Dawes, from the committee on elections, introduced a resolution, which was passed, authorizing the parties in the contested election case of Beach against Union, in the Fairfax district of Virginia, to take evidence. Mr. Morrill of Vermont gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill donating lands to the several states for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts in the establishment of colleges.—Mr. Richardson, from the committee on military affairs, reported the following, which was passed:

Whereas, The exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion has already been practiced indirectly, and as an exchange would not only increase enlistments to the

vigor of our army, but subserve the highest interests of humanity; and as such exchange does not involve the recognition of the rebels as a government, therefore,

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives, that the President be authorized to request to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion.

On motion, it was resolved that the committee on foreign affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of furnishing relief to the starving population of Ireland, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wyckoff, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Stocks firm and better under favorable advices from Europe.

Nothing from Old Point. No boat will be due till to-morrow. The following was taken from late southern papers:

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. Dec. 5.

A resolution has been introduced in the state senate that the banks suspend specie payments and issue Confederate notes.

MAURY, TENN., Dec. 4.

The Avalanche of today says that the federal force between Bowling Green and Louisville is 50,000, and that Gen. S. Johnston and Buckner are fully prepared for them.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Receipts of flour 51,569 bbls., market quiet without decided change, sales 50,000 bbls. at 5.10a5.55 super state, 5.65a5.75 extra state, 5.40a5.50 super western, 5.65a 5.90 common to medium extra western.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

A CHANGE.—Within a few days a gentleman (a graduate of West Point) applied for a position on Gen. McClellan's staff, who was not two months since an applicant for a position in the rebel army.

SAD BEHEAVEMENT.—Within one month five children of Matthew Cunningham, of Jefferson township, Butler county, Pennsylvania, died of diphtheria. This included the whole family of children.

NORWAY BEAR HUNTERS.—This is the name of a fine company from Racine county which has arrived at Camp Randall for the Scandinavian regiment.

HOW THEY LIE!—The Richmond Examiner tells with solemn horror that "Lincoln's soldiers" at Harper's Ferry assume themselves by lying in wait and shooting the little fair-haired girls of the village, on their way to school. It mentions the names of two or three innocent little victims, and tells the vile lie with such an air of sincerity that no doubt many of its readers believe it.

Judge Petigree, of South Carolina, a gentleman not entirely unknown to history, on the occasion of the first court at Charleston, under the confederate government, made a bold and eloquent protest against the government, on a question of sequestration of the property of Union men. The attorney for the state spoke of him as an eminent jurist, who stood fearlessly and almost alone in his opposition to the political sentiment of the state.

MOKEY THROWN OVERBOARD.—The pirates of the buccanier Beauregard threw overboard \$1,000 in specie when they were captured by the United States gunboat "W. Anderson," to prevent its falling into the hands of Capt. Rogers.

Ten million rounds of cartridges have been served out to the army of the Potomac since July 1st.

A DESERTER'S DEPORT BROKEN UP.—An establishment at Alexandria, at which soldiers desiring to desert were supplied with citizen's clothes and passes to Washington, for the moderate sum of five dollars, has just been broken up. The managers and "ropers in" of the concern were all arrested.

The third "stone fleet" will sail from New York in a few days, for the purpose of blocking up the water approaches to Charleston. It consists of 20 old vessels. The first of these fleets, it will be remembered, stopped Ocracoke Inlet, and the second has probably done the same for Savannah.

BUSTING OF THE BIG GUN AT COLUMBUS.—The following particulars are given by a correspondent, whose letter is published in the Memphis Appeal of the 14th ult.

"A most painful accident occurred here yesterday afternoon, being the explosion of the big pivot gun, the 128-pounder, that has so frequently made the hills and valleys for thirty miles around Columbus re-echo with its potent voice. The gun had been loaded during the progress of the battle of the 6th, while hot, but no opportunity offering itself in the latter part of the day to use it to advantage against the enemy, it was allowed to remain loaded up to yesterday afternoon. I am told that General McGowan assured the gunners that the piece would explode, supporting himself by a lucid explanation of the principles on which he based his supposition; but the huge proportions of the gun were supposed to be a sufficient protection to those around against the mine of saltpetre embedded in the breach, and the gun was fired, exploded, and caught the magazine belonging to the piece, which lay immediately beneath the gun, killing eight men, among them were lieutenant of artillery, Snowden and John Dublin a citizen of Columbus, and seriously wounding five others, among whom are Major General Polk, who was knocked senseless by the concussion, having his clothes literally torn off him. Captains of artillery, Renker and Miller, seriously though not dangerously wounded, and Capt. Pickett, of the sappers and miners, considerably bruised by the concussion."

AN IMPORTANT LAW IN PROSPECT.—It is expected that a bill will be introduced in Congress, to the effect that no person can claim reimbursement from the government for damages occasioned by the federal troops in occupation of land or otherwise, except such as earnestly assist the government in putting down the rebellion. Many persons who have done all they could for the confederate cause, now that the Union is triumphing again, are coming forward with heavy claims for damages. Some well-known rebels are trying to dispose of their property clandestinely, to avoid its confiscation.

AN ATROCIOUS JOKE.—One of the ton of Toronto the other night issued cards of invitation for a select re-union, to take place at his mansion, in one of the fashionable streets. Some malicious person got hold of one of the cards, counterfeited it, and sent copies to Tom, Dick and Harry, all of whom were totally unknown to the party given, and the last kind of persons he would wish to welcome to his parlors. The finale is described as being indescribable.

PERSONAL.—Col. Washburn of the 2d Wis. cavalry, is in town this week, negotiating for the purchase of horses. Any person having good horses to sell, will take notice.—*Pravie du Chien Courier.*

Congress is in session, and I think you will have observed that the popular current is setting in the right direction. Eddies there always are, about which "straws" accumulate. I notice some already. There has been a very general determination manifested in certain quarters to impress the public mind with the idea that Gen. Fremont's removal was not on account of the doctrine of his proclamation, but "something else!"

1st Straw.—On the vote upon Mr. Eliot's resolution to confiscate the slaves, Mr. Frank P. Blair voted with Cox and Vallandigham to "lay the resolution on the table!"

2d Straw.—Mr. Seward, in stating to a citizen of New York that "the people did him great injustice in reporting him as favoring any compromise with the rebels," as if to establish the point beyond question, added, "I was the last man in the cabinet to consent to the removal of General Fremont!"

3d Straw.—The only "irregularity" in General Fremont's administration of the department of the west, which Gen. Halleck seems to have considered as demanding a direct proclamation to rectify, was the one which called forth his order to "return all fugitive slaves!"

But the people notice these straws, and will not be deceived. There was a very gratifying incident at the senate to General Lane. In the course of his remarks, the general took occasion to allude to "a certain recent proclamation at the west." The audience supposed he was going to refer to the proclamation of Gen. Fremont, took fire instantly, and improvised "three routing cheers for Gen. Fremont!" After order was restored, Lane explained by saying, "It was not Gen. Fremont's proclamation I had in my mind, but Gen. Halleck's, where he directs the return of fugitive slaves," and then the great throng accepted the explanation, not by cheers—the public heart was nerved another way, and gave utterance to the indignant "Shame! Shame! Shame!" The effect was highly gratifying to the friends of General Fremont, and particularly as the audience was composed largely of citizens of Washington.

J. W.

The Official Canvass.

The vote for governor, by counties, is given below:

	—1861—	—1859—
Harvey	678	170
Frederick	170	594
Adams	29	38
Ashtabula	956	287
Bad Ax	266	995
Brown	601	831
Buffalo	567	226
Burnett	39	326
Calumet	155	191
Chippewa	175	26
Clark	1925	741
Columbia	582	672
Crawford	3113	2675
Dane	2645	3950
Dallas	196	56
Dodge	51	41
Door	499	7
Douglas	404	194
Dunn	2440	2295
Eau Claire	2099	1046
Fond du Lac	1461	661
Grant	811	458
Green	988	1454
Green Lake	605	494
Iowa	1838	2076
Jackson	669	640
Jenewa	307	204
Kewaunee	1054	490
Kenosha	1166	777
La Crosse	1464	1851
La Fayette	57	00
La Pointe	1103	1361
Manitowish	100	403
Marathon	515	623
Marquette	1849	570
Milwaukee	931	414
Monroe	542	33
Oconto	449	884
Ontonagon	247	1415
Ozaukee	432	432
Pepin	756	76
Pierce	257	11
Polk	619	275
Portage	1582	1292
Racine	714	515
Richland	2796	969
Rock	635	325
St. Croix	1627	579
Sauk	125	81
Shawano	1258	1223
Sheboygan	469	25
Trempealeau	2133	1135
Walworth	383	246
Washington	1950	2212
Waukesha	1071	471
Waupaca	396	189
Waushara	203	134
Winnebago	203	232
Wood	53,777	45,456

Harvey's maj. 8,321

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.—The following is the position taken by Secretary Welles on this vexed question:

"In the coastwise and blockading duties of the navy it has been not infrequently that fugitives from insurrectionary places have sought our ships for refuge and protection, and our naval commanders have applied to me for instruction as to the proper disposition which should be made of such refugees. My answer has been that, if insurgents, they should be handed over to the custody of the government; but if, on the contrary, they were free from any voluntary participation in the rebellion, and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for and employed in some useful manner, and might be enlisted to serve on our public vessels or in our navy yards, receiving wages for their labor.—If such employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, and if no employment could be found for them in the public service they should be allowed to proceed freely and peaceably without restraint to seek a livelihood in any loyal portion of the country. This I have considered to be the whole required duty in the premises of our naval officers."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—A letter from London says: "Nautical men here express very discouraging opinions in regard to the Great Eastern. They think it doubtful whether she will ever make another sea trip, and think that after remaining a while at Milford Haven she will be converted into a bath-house or a floating hospital."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Books! Books!

New and Popular Books!

LESSONS in Life, by Timothy Ticebay, Silver Crest, by Shirley Brooks; Notice to Quit, by W. G. Miller; Poems, by J. G. Saxe; Poems, by N. P. Willis; Strife of Light, by the author of *Leading Without Tears*; Vol. 1 and 2; Recitations of Country Parson; Object Lessons, by N. A. Calkins; Conduct of Life, by Emerson; Bushell's Natural and Super Natural, by Emerson; O. J. DEARBORN, Main Street.

SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL

Fall and Winter Goods!

NEW AND POPULAR STORE

RIORDAN & LEECH,

Main Street, Janesville.

OWING to the immense trade we have done since our opening in this city, (a trade which far exceeds our most sanguine expectations,) we have been enabled to add to our already well selected and extensive stock a still greater variety of

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

all of which have been purchased previous to the late advance, thereby giving us the advantage of merchandise which have been obliged to pay a higher rate for goods purchased within the past week or two; we shall therefore continue to sell at prices which are sure to give satisfaction, and which have given us the character of

The Cheapest Store in Janesville,

and which we are determined to maintain during our entire stay in this city. We call particular attention to our extensive variety of

DRESS GOODS,

comprising the latest styles in market: beautiful figured and plain silks, all colors, Ottoman, Poplin, silk, Poplin, double cloth, Brochures, black and white cloth, Valenciennes, Corduroys, Colerages, &c., &c., together with an elegant assortment of

DELAINES,

of the very richest styles.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

In this department we have always been able to boast of the best selection in town and have added all the

Different Styles Lately Manufactured, thereby enabling us to offer the

